WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

Amusements To-Day. American Museum-298 Bowery, Matines. Howery Theatre-Jack Sheppard. Brewster Hall-Two-headed Nightingale. Brondway Theatre-H. M. S. Pinafore. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Falinitia,
Grand there House-Top Pastor's Troups, Matines,
Haverly's Lycoun Theatre-H. M. S. Pinalore,
Madison Square Theatre-Won at last,
New York Aquarium-Great Attractions, Matines,
Olympic Theatre-Assonmotr,
Park Theatre-Mms. Tavart,
Sand-Fancisco Minstrels-Broadway, cor. 29th;
Etandard Theatre-H. M. S. Pinalore,
Matines,
Theatre Comique-Variety, Matines,
Union Square Theatre-Lus Children. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Patinitza,

Union Square Theatre-Lost Children. Wallack's Theatre-The Snowball.

Mr. Conkling's Grand Opportunity.

There have been several occasions when Mr. CONKLING's friends have felt that he missed an opportunity greatly to enhance his reputation. Had he determinedly op-posed the Electoral Commission and the entire infraction of the Constitution which placed HAYES in the White House, he would have achieved a distinction worthy to be called fame-something far above the transient notoriety which he has gained in the Benate by his sharp and biting discussion of trivial matters.

Many New Yorkers were indignant at Mr. CONKLING's silence on the financial issues; but the time for debate on these has gone by.

There is at present, however, another opening which Senator Conkling might improve advantageously to the country and to himself. It is afforded by the attempt to elect Grant to a third term. No one knows better than Mr. CONKLING that this ought not to be permitted. Mr. CONKLING, at heart, must wholly disapprove of putting GRANT in nomination again. He knows, too, there is just one way to prevent it. He knows that one way is by nominating John SHERMAN of Ohio.

There are reasons why it would be a particularly brilliant move on the part of Mr. CONKLING to lead off in the support of Mr. SHERMAN. It would be regarded as a purely patriotic act. It is well understood that personally Mr. Sherman is very distasteful to Mr. Conkling. Although he is a man of many dislikes, there are probably few persons whom he dislikes more heartily than he does John Sherman. Still, the Senator should not be prevented by selfish considerations from performing his whole duty to the country. That duty requires the defeat of any candidate who aspires to a third term. It requires the defeat of GRANT. This can be done by nominating SHERMAN. Will Senator Conkling lead the movement That is the question.

How Troops have been Used at Elections.

From the beginning to the close of Gen. GRANT'S administration, the army and navy were constantly used to prop up carpet-bag governments in the South, and carry elections under the partisan act of 1865. The intention of the Republican leaders was to have extended this military supervision at the polls over all parts of the country where they were in a minority; to crush out every form of opposition; and continue their rule indefinitely.

That was the object of quartering a small stationing two ships of war to command the centre of commercial activity, in 1870. The experiment would probably have succeeded, too, but for the resolute stand of our local authorities. The same year United States marines were marched to the polls in Philadelphia, and Gov. GEARY, though a stanch Republican, made that audacious intrusion the subject of strong condemnation in his regular message to the Legislature.

After these tentative attempts to accustom the people of the North to the presence of troops on election day had failed, they were mostly directed to the Southern States, where such outrages had been long prac tised, and could be repeated with greater impunity. The most scandalous abuses were perpetrated without even a show of external decency. Take the following example as an illustration of the whole system. George E. Spencer was the carpetbag Senator from Alabama, and he disposed of troops to suit party necessities, as appears by this letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Republican State Committee:

"DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 22, 1872.
"My DEAR BARNER: I have just returned from Louis ville, where I have been to see Gen. TERRY about troops

I have had a company of cavalry sent to Livingston, a detachment to Pickens County, a company of infantry to Eutaw, and a company to Demopolis, and a company "I wish RANDOLPH, Deputy United States Marshal would use the empany at Opelika in making arrests in Tallapoosa, Landolph, and Cleburne as —— suggests. I will be in Montgomery Thursday morning to attend the meeting of the State Committee. I would go sooner, but cannot, as it is important I should stay here to morrow. I wish you would go to Talladega and block that game. I must not, however, be known in the matter

"The troops mentioned above will all be in their re-sective places in two days from now. Some have already arrived. In haste, truly yours,

"GEORGE E. SPENCER." KELLOGG, CHAMBERLAIN, STEARNS, and others of the tribe to which SPENCER belonged followed in his footsteps that year, and in 1874 the Legislature of Louisiana was captured by such barefaced frauds that Mr. HOAR, Mr. WHEELER, and Mr. FRYE of a House committee were compelled to admit them. What the army did in Louisiana, in South Carolina, and in Florida in 1876 is familiar history. The electoral votes of those three States could not have been stolen as they were except by the aid of troops sent there expressly to protect and to assist the scoundrels who did the work.

And as if to close the business fittingly. and to complete the operations of JOHN SHERMAN and his confederates in crime, two thousand picked troops were collected at Washington to oversee the electoral count, with artillery trained on the House of Representatives, with officers sworn to secreey, and with orders and preparations as if a state of flagrant war actually existed at the capital. These last events are only two years old; and yet, in the face of an experience dating back to 1870, and continuing through the two terms of Grantism, Mr CONKLING. Mr. EDMUNDS. Mr. CHANDLER and the rest of them, who are all now engaged in an effort to give GRANT a third term, have the effrontery to tell the people that nothing is to be feared from the presence of troops at the polis!

In the view of all reflecting men, this is the most serious question ever presented in time of peace. It means force to carry the next Presidency and to destroy free government. Not even a force coming from the body of the community, but hirelings or mercenaries, most of them not citizens at all, who are not required by the terms of their enlistment to take an oath to obey the Constitution, but only to swear they will cbey the commands of their superior offleers.

Let it not be said that the Fraudulent President will never consent to the employment as he pretends, forbids their presence at the

principle, or conviction, or moral courage, only two little pieces of silk, which he act should be repealed before it works any and is in the hands of desperate and design- thought nobody would care for. The trial ng leaders that have staked their all on the next Presidential election. Instead of halting, Hayes will go to the furthest extian has told the truth. treme in order to prove his fidelity; and there is no plan, however reckless, that he will not now adopt and pursue to remove the distrust of the chiefs, who use but despise him. The last hope is in the determination of Congress to protect the ballot against the bayonet, and to defend the liberties of the people.

Summer at Hand.

These warm and sunshiny days admonish us that the summer heats are close at hand. In a month we shall reach the period of the summer solstice and encounter a temperature which will drive people to the hills and the seaside at such a rate that the outgoing trains in every direction will steam forth without an unoccupied seat in all their ong lines of cars. Though winter lingered long and the buds were not early in swelling, the spring has come with a bound, after the manner of its approach in the more northern latitudes; and the white and pink blossoms of the fruit trees are perfuming the air, and the fresh greensward is grateful to the eye and full of fragrance.

The temperature is just at a happy medium, running from about 50 degrees at early morning to 70 degrees at the highest, and falling to 50 again at nightfall. With weather like that no reasonable man can find fault on the score of excess of heat or cold. It is of the sort which invites a man forth from [the city, and makes the youngsters impatient for the coming of vacation Within three weeks the Central Park has clothed itself with new beauties, and the throng who filled it on Sunday showed that spring had many to welcome its return to New York, and who knew how and where to best find recreation. One needs only to join the happy and orderly crowd who pass its walks on a Sunday to array himself with those who are resolved that this priceless pleasure ground of the people shall be kept for them alone, and saved from the hands of the invaders who come with plausible excuses for marring its symmetry and trenching on its broad spaces for the benefit of a part instead of the whole of the public.

The watering-place hotels have been furbished up for the season and are now opening their doors for expected patrons. The directions of summer travel change little from year to year, and new resorts are of slow growth; but the vast improvement of those adjacent to the city has within a few years past practically added new and most tempting places for seaside recreation to those from which the New Yorker may choose. There is no finer beach for bathing along the whole Atlantic coast than that of Coney Island, so near our wharves and so accessible by several different routes; and there are no watering-place hotels more completely appointed than those which now line it. The Coney Island season opened on Sunday, after a fashion, but the sea air was bleak and the visitors were not sorry when the day was over. It will be June before the surf and the ocean breezes will invite the old throngs. Meantime, we advise the hotel keepers who are now busy in repairing and enlarging their houses, that moderation in charges and consideration for their patrons will in the end prove more profitable force in the heart of this city, and of to them than the extravagant prices they may be able to exact from the crowds, and the carelessness for which they may find excuse in the dog days. Coney Island's inestimable advantages once known, it ought to continue for a generation a favorite resort for the people of New York; but greed and extortion may ruin the reputation of the most delightful of watering places by sending home visitors with a sense of wrong and a feeling of annoyance. We must not forget, however, to acknowledge the enterprise of the men who have so speedily changed that island from a rendezvous for the rude and dissolute into a charming beach where the most orderly and respectable find varied opportunities for the enjoyment of a holiday. It is a watering place of

> once having got it we shall cling to it. The European travel for the summer, though large, is not so great as it was last year, and this encourages the landlords at the home watering places to anticipate a prosperous summer. Long Branch, whose glories have been somewhat dimmed by Coney Island, is trying to increase its attractions. Saratoga was never so abundantly provided with hotels of the best class as now. Newport and Lenox are letting their cottages rapidly, and at all the summer resorts from the White Mountains to the Virginia Springs lively preparations are

just the sort New York has long needed, and

making for the approaching campaign. The prices at the hotels are about the same as last year, and considering the shortness of their season, and the multiplicity of the demands of boarders in these days, and their exacting tastes, they cannot be called excessive. But those who have neither the money to travel nor the time to spare for journeys, find New York itself becoming every year a more satisfactory place in which to pass the warm weather, while the opportunities for a well-won day's outing amid agreeable surroundings grow more numerous. And as we all know, pleasure sometimes evades those who chase it hardest to fall to the share of those who have not thought even to seek for it.

Mr. Moy Jin Kee, Convert.

Mr. Moy Jin Kee may be a rascally thief

or he may not. Proper proof has yet to be offered in his case.

We hope he is not, for at least two reasons. Mr. Moy JIN KEE is a Chinaman, and it is a very unusual thing for a Chinaman to be hauled up in this city for theft. Mr Moy JIN KEE is also a Chinese convert to the o-called Christianity of these times. Notwithstanding the vast sums of money expended by the various missionary societies in the effort to Christianize Mr. Moy JIN KEE's countrymen-sums amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars-a converted Chinaman is still almost as rare as a converted Jew, that rarest and cos liest delicacy in the proselyting market. Mr. Moy Jin Kee, moreover, was a convert of uncommon promise. He bade fair to develop into a burning and shining light. With a zeal that brought him the sympathy and commendation of high authorities in hi new church, he had set to work to wean the other Chinamen residing in this city from the errors of Confucius, and win them over to the religion that is preached and practised in the United States by the Methodist denomination. There was talk of rais ing money to enable him to enter Drew Theological Seminary, take a full course of theological study, and become a full fledged Methodist preacher.

Now his Christian brother and ex-employer, Mr. PARKE of Front street, has had Mr. Moy Jin Kee locked up in the City Prison on a charge of stealing. Mr. PARKE says that it grieved him to do this, but he of troops at elections, or that existing law. felt it to be a duty, and that the value of the goods purloined by Mr. Moy JIN KEE is

ought to show, we hope it will, whether the

It appears that during the time he remained in the employ of his Christian brother, Mr. PARKE, Mr. MOY JIN KEE received \$6 a week for his services as salesman, designer, painter on silk, and repairer of lacquer ware and porcelain. A Brooklyn contemporary suggests that Mr. Moy JIN KEE, who had read in his New Testament that the laborer is worthy of his hire, may have been puzzled to reconcile the wages paid him by Mr. PARKE with his Chinese notions of the obligations of mutual fair dealing which Christianity imposes upon its

professors. When he was arrested, Mr. Moy JIN KEE fell on his knees before Mr. PARKE and begged his forgiveness. "If you will forgive me for my sin," he pleaded, "GoD will forgive you." An esteemed contemporary remarks that it does not clearly appear what Mr. PARKE had done to be forgiven for, and JAY GOULD'S Tribune is offended at what it calls Mr. Moy JIN KEE's "pious glibness." We are unable to see the force of these words. As often as Mr. PARKE approaches the Communion table, the Methodist ritual compels him to confess himself a

It should be remembered that Mr. Moy JIN KEE was not brought up on the Bible as Mr. PARKE was. It is a new book to him. In his Pagan ignorance he has read it in a literal way, supposing it to mean what it appears on its face to mean. He has read in the Lord's Prayer: "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." He has 'read CHRIST's injunctions to forgive an offending brother, not merely until seven times, but until seventy times seven; and, if any one takes the coat, to give him the cloak also. He has read the apostolic prohibition against brother going to law with brother before the unbelievers In his Chinese way he seems to have supposed that these injunctions and prohibitions were in full force in the nineteenth century and in this so-called Christian city

Mr. Moy Jin Kee's erroneous impressions are in a fair way to be corrected.

Mr. Kemble.

Mr. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE is a very high man in the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Since the death of Mr. Mackey, Mr. KEMBLE and Mr. QUAY, at present Secretary of the Commonwealth, are the controlling minds of the organization. Without them, Senator CAMERON would be nobody and nothing. They are men of great abilities of a certain kind, and of intense energy and purpose.

It appears by the testimony before the WOLFE Committee, investigating the bribery and corruption alleged to have been used to pass the so-called "four million steal," that these two Republican leaders were the great chiefs of the corrupt railroad lobby, and they represented that act of spoliation as essential to the future success of the Republican party. Mr. QUAY took a very active part, behaving, however, with a little more prudence than his associate, while Mr. KEMBLE is emphatically and graphically described as the "King of the Roosters.'

When Mr. KEMBLE was State Treasurer he wrote to TITIAN J. COFFEY, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, the following letter, introducing GEO. O. EVANS, an agent appointed by the State to collect large claims against the Federal Government:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, "HARRISBURG, March 50, 1807. "My DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my articular friend, Mr. (George O. Evans. He has a clair of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in Put him through as you would me. He understands ad lition, division, and silence.

"Yours, W. H. To Titian J. Coffee, Esq., Washington, D. Mr. Kemble's People's Bank in Philadelphia has long been a favored depository of ty and State funds without interest, up which the profit in the course of years must have been very great. He has, at all events, grown exceedingly rich, and like the other

chieftains of the Ring, is never at any loss

for money to carry on the most gigantic

operations, whether in business or polities. Mr. KEMBLE is still the member of the National Republican Committee from Pennsylvania. He is a tower of strength in that party, the right arm of the CAMERONS, the ecognized head of the Treasury Ring, and the "King of the Roosters." From his well-lined purse came one of the largest individual contributions to the HAYES campaign in 1876. Of such is the party whose present national head is the Fraudulent

Truth for All Times.

" When men vote, and when their chosen officers meet to conduct the affairs of their political Governments, no soldiers can interfere. This limit to their antagonisms no political party can safely pass."

So said WILLIAM M. EVARTS, at a mass meeting of the people of New York, a dozen years ago, when as yet he had never dreamed of linking his political fortunes with those of the then unknown man HAYES.

" An armed force in the neighborhood of the polls is almost of necessity a menace to the voters and an interference with their freedom and independence."

So said GEO. W. McCRARY, in his book on elections, before he had lent himself to HAYES.

"Civil liberty and a standing army for the purposes of civil police have never yet stood logether, and never can stand together."

So said WILLIAM H. SEWARD, speaking with the same wholesome abhorrence of military interference with the rights of the citizen which led the founders of our Government to circumscribe within the narrowest limits both the size and the functions of the regular army.

But we now see HAYES, in his veto, marching beyond that limit in party manœuvres which Mr. Evarts once declared unsafe to pass; insisting on that right of using troops at the polls which Mr. McCrary de clared to be a menace to the independence of voters; and intending to make that use of a standing army as a police which Mr. SEWARD declared to be incompatible with the continuance of liberty.

A Pardon For Which There Should

Have Been No Occasion. EDWIN C. BURT, the young man who permitted his well-trained dogs to kill some mischievous rats in the presence of several spectators, had served out twenty-eight days of the three months in the peniten tiary to which he had been sentenced when ie was pardoned out by Gov. Robinson.

We commend the Governor for releasing the young man from an imprisonment to which he should never have been doomed. Even Mr. Bergh, who had procured young BURT's conviction, signed a petition for his release. This may be well enough as far as it goes; but it does not go far enough. The outrageous law under which this young poils. He is a poor, weak creature, without | about \$170. Mr. Moy Jin Ker says he took | man was convicted for a really praiseworthy

more injustice. We heartily commend Mr. BERGH for some

good things which he has done; but when ne gets such laws as this through the Legislature, and attempts to enforce them, he renders himself justly obnoxious to the severest censure. This kind of legislation is an unnecessary and uncalled-for interprize fights of late years. Several hundred ference with natural rights. Men have a right to kill rats; to kill them by the employment of dogs; and to kill them in this way in the presence of such persons as admire the quickness and training of the dogs thus usefully employed.

If rat baiting essentially promotes the lestruction of rats, it should be encouraged nstead of being punished.

The destruction of vermin generally would be an enterprise altogether worthy of enlisting the warmest interest of Mr. BERGH. How much better to devote his eccentric genius to ridding the land of rats than to the petty persecution of his fellow creatures.

Nearly one-half of the members of the United States Senate participated in debate yesterday on the question of sustaining the Appropriation Committee's amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill which struck out the House clause authorizing the use of the \$10,000,000 in legal tender currency to pay the pension arrears. The money it was proposed to use was that laid aside to insure redemption of fractional currency. The inflationists wanted it released from the Treasury vaults, and they summoned enough votes to retain the clause. The House, after listening to the explana tions of several Southern members as to their records before and after the war, voted on passing the Elections Restriction bill over HAYES'S veto, and failed of the necessary two-thirds vote to do so.

The news from Albany is that the Assem bly yesterday voted to close the session next week. The sitting has been barren of good legislation thus far, and, in the absence of any signs of improvement, it were better ended. The Senate, however, aroused itself and rattled through a large number of bills, chiefly of that class called private. The New York and Brooklyn Tenement bill, that had been pushed aside for several weeks, was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly had read to it four veto messages from the Governor, one of which climinated from the Supply bill a large number of items, aggregating in amount about \$175,000. The lawmakers plunged into an indignant discussion of what it was best to do about it, and at length laid the message upon the table. Some of the items had been passed upon by the State Board of Audit, and the Governor argues that the Board was in error in passing them. Mr. Galvin's bill for re-cent fares on the elevated railroads, at all hours, was pushed to third reading, and the bill prohibiting further use of streets below the City Hall by elevated roads was passed.

The Fraudulent President in his message vetoing the bill " to prevent military interference at elections," says:

"Under this bill the presence and employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful, and might be necessary to maintain the conduct of a State election against the domestic violence that would over-throw it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a mational election against the same local violence that would over-throw it."

Before the army could be present and employed to maintain a State election against do mestic violence, it would be necessary for the Governor of the State to show to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that that State election and the government of the State were one and the same thing. The 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States guarantees every State a republican form of government, protection against invasion and domestic violence. It does no guarantee a State election against anything Mr. HAYES'S reasoning throughout his latest veto message is as inexact, illogical, and faulty as this specimen. And yet from this premise thus established, he proceeds to argue that the bill "to prevent military interference at elections" discriminates in favor of the State and against the national authority.

The chief ground on which HAYES refuses o sign the bill entitled "An act to prohibit military interference at elections" is that it makes election day and the place of voting exceptions to the general rule of times and places in which the employment of troops is permitted to the Federal Government. If these exceptions are nade, they are exceptions that the people of England have enjoyed the benefit of for more than a hundred and forty years. A statute George II., reënacted under Victoria, and still in full vigor, reads as follows:

" Sec 2. And le it enerted. That on eve f mounting or relieving guard, or for giving his vote at tach election; and that every soldier allowed to go out or any such purpose within the limits aforesaid shall re-ain to his barrack or quarters with all convenient speed soon as his guard shall have been relieved or yote metered."

But HAYES says that election days, must not be made different from other days, in regard to restrictions upon troops. He would make voting in a republic less free than under monarchies

A remarkable number of cases of murder and attempted murder by poison have come to light within a few months, and the case of Mrs. HARRIET MERRIHEW of Denmark, Lewi County in this State, is equal to almost any other in interest. Mrs. MERRIHEW is described as a woman of small stature, with dark hair and eyes, and about 25 years old. She is ac cused of having poisoned her husband's brother, and of attempting to poison her hus band, and all doubt of her guilt is set at rest by her confession. She was in the habit of admin-istering arsenic in small quantities in tea to the brother, who died, and she followed a similar course of treatment with the husband, who is alive. Mrs. MERRIHEW's services as nurse having been dispensed with in time. The ob ject of the crime was to get rid of her husband in order to marry the husband's cousin. The husband's brother was poisoned apparently as an experiment.

The anti-rent troubles began before New York became a sovereign State: they have been a pivotal issue in more than one State election in times past, and they are not over yet. In the own of Knox, Albany County, on Friday last JOHN FREDERICK shot Deputy Sheriff JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, who, with two other persons attempted to dispossess FREDERICK of the fare occupied by him. FREDERICK says that the prosess was against HIRAM HAINE, from whon FREDERICK bought the farm twelve years ago CHAMBERLAIN is not badly injured.

Vitriol throwing has, in certain cases, surped the place of pistol shooting. The act of KATE McDonald on Saturday last was preeded by a similar case in East Forty-eightl street, where Ellen Mead left her miserable ictim writhing, to go to a picnic, where she was afterward found dancing. When told o the frightful state in which McINERNY was, she eclared that "she'd have his life yet." McDonald, the Astor place vitriol thrower, when confronted yesterday with the disfigured. sightless, and agonized form of Joseph Tay LOR (who had married some one else than her self), is reported to have turned away with the remark, "It's a pity he didn't die."

In foreign countries this crime of vitriol throwing by jealous and revengeful women is severely punished. Fifteen years' penal servi tude was the sentence of a Paris court not long ago upon a woman who adopted KATE McDon-ALD'S and ELLEN MEAD'S mode of revenge.

A bill has passed the Illinois State Senate reducing the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County (which includes Chicago) from \$7,000 a yearthe present salary-to \$5,000. The Chicago

Tribune's argument is sound, the benches of the New York Police and Civil District Courts ought to be occupied by moral giants of the legal profession, for the salaries paid to the persons who sit on those benches are higher than the salaries which the Illinois Senate has voted to cut down.

men went and returned with them. The newspapers gave warning of the intended contestprinted reports of the fight, of the condition of he men after it was ended, and of the reception they received on return to the City of rested? In going from the State to participate in the knock down they have made themselves liable as though they had fought in the State itself. The statute is very clear on that with them also violated law. Both pugilists are in Brooklyn. The reporters have no difficulty n finding them, and the police know where hey are. Last week CHAMBERS signed papers in this city for a fight with CLARK of Philadel phia. Why is he not arrested? A telegram says that the notorious Tomallen is to recross the Atlantic to fight with DWYER, the winner of Thursday's fight, ALLEN should be locked up the instant it becomes plain, after he lands here, that he intends to enter the ring. It is time this business were stopped, and the way to stop it is to lock up the fighters.

One candidate for the next Governorship of Georgia combines the names of four great poets, in four ages born. It is ex-Senator HOMER VIRGIL MILTON MILLER. MINERVA should aid such a candidate, and, when woman suffrage comes, vote his ticket.

The verdicts given in suits for breach of promise of marriage in the courts of this city have shown an ascending scale of late that ought to prove a warning to faithless swains. Yesterday a jury in the Marine Court, whose feelings had evidently been thoroughly aroused, returned a verdict for \$5,000 against a defendant who, after an eight years' engagement, had discarded the maiden of his first choice on a pretext that there was insanity in her family, and that his father, on that account, had refused his consent to the match. The faithless lover in this case is doubly unfortunate, for having won the affections of another maiden, he was discarded by her, as he certainly deserved, as soon as his previous infidelity came to her

If Boyron's bill, now in the Senate, to cause American vessels to equip themselves with his patent life suits, in numbers properionate to tonnage, should happen to fail, PAUL the paddler, has still a chance for fame and fortune open to him in accepting the challenge of WEBB. WEBB, the man who, far outdoing LEANDER and Lord BYRON, swam the English Channel unaided, has announced himself eager to "swim any man in the world" for the longdistance either can go, or to lay a wager that he will swim thirty-six hours on a stretch near New York, or twelve hours a day for a month, bar Sundays. Here is a chance for the great American floater to prove that he is a great American swimmer also. We do not think, at any rate, that he will get many life suit acts passed by Congress this session, notwithstanding the shrewd preliminary performance with which he led, or floated, up to his little bill.

EDWARD KINNEY, a colored citizen of the United States and of the State of Virginia, married a white woman. Under the State law forbidding such marriages, EDWARD and his bride were arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to prison for five years. Thereupon EDWARD carried his case by habeas corpus into the Federal Circuit Court, setting forth through his counse that the State of Virginia has unlawfully un dertaken to punish him for exercising his in-alienable right as a citizen of the United States to woo and wed the woman he loved, whatever her color; moreover, that the marriage, being valid in the District of Columbia where it wa contracted, is valid in every State and Territory, nook and corner, of the American Union. Judge Hughes's opinion upon these points is awaited with lively interest in Virginia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the history of all republics we cannot but notice that their downfall was accomplished by gradual steps, which were ondoned and excused as being necessary to meet sem emergency, fancial or real, in which the popular interest was kept alive by appeals to prejudices and party in fe of the republic was kept out of sight until too late t have introduced measures, the ultimate result of which and of the policy which favors them, must lead to a verthrow of our insutations. Nothing but coolness and areful, but firm opposition can avert the danger. Our cople are better educated than those of France, for in stance, yet an unchecked progress, such as the Republican party are making, will lead to just such a catastroph s is so graphically described in M. Hugo's "Bistory of

aft carefully the motives and weigh thoroughly the con equences which must surely follow the attempt to kee tate elections within control of a prejudiced Executive Never did power and more spurious arguments sup ort, or attempt to support, the vetees of measures pr escent by the people through their representatives. It is course of the Executive can be defended, then we are is a republic than England.

Nor since the revolution has our nation been in greater danger. The toe is more insidious, and the temper of too many has not cooled sufficiently to consider the inevita le results of the policy supported by the Republican arty—either controlled elections and a disgraced or nined republic, or a conflict of asgreat and disastrous nsequences to life and property as the "so-called re peal to the better instincts of the people, and a dropping of all sectional feeling, our safety lies.

The Moore Centenary.

The final preparations for the celebration of he Moore Centenary in the Academy of Music, on the 18th of May, have been made, and the committee an ounce the following programme: Introductory address, hief Justice Daly; cration, Richard O'Gorman; poems, H. Stoddard and John Savage. The music will be unit. If. Stoldard and John Savage. The music will be under the direction of Gilmore, and will consist of selections from Moore's melodies and mational stages. The orchestra will be amustally large and the of ortis sung by
a choir of four hundred voices. The restival will be
opened with "Let Erin remember the days of old," by a
quartet. Florence Rice-Rice will sing "Off in the Stills
Sight," and deorge Sungson will give "The Minstret
Might," and deorge Sungson will give "The Minstret
minstret, lawel via all the chief will be bound the Lond
rice, and Gilmore's full band. The unsin object of the
committee is to give Moore's music in its highest extression.

George G. Barnard's Will. The will of the late George G. Barnard was

ffered for probate yesterday. It is written on a sheet of note paper, and reads as follows: note paper, and reads as follows:

1. George G. Barnard, do make, publish, and declare
this my last will and testament. I give all my property
both real and personal, to my children quality, children
to take parent's shares if parent is dead. I appoint lo
seph F. Barnard my executor without giving any seru
rity, with full power to sell all or any of my real estate
as he may think proper. If he thinks proper, he can put
to each of the children their share of the estate as they
may arrive at the age of 21 years. If not, the intereonly thereof.

27 FERRARY, 1878. 27 FREELARY, 1878.

Federal and State Authority in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, May 6 .- A grave question as arisen in Yucatan. The Federal Government levie contribution of twenty five per cent. on cattle. Th

'revincial Government opposed the contribution, an while the Governor was discussing it officially with the following at the filter following the filter following the filter following the filter following the following the filter following the filte

The International Trust Indictments. Frank D. Carr, the secretary, and Charles M.

field, a director of the International Trust Company of dian Commissioner Hayt, the President of the trust company, on a charge of publishing a lides statement of the bank's condition, were arranged in the Court of General Sessions in Jersey City yesterday. They pleaded not cuity, and gave \$5.000 bail each. Mr. Elward N. Wilson became surety for Mr. Carr and Orestes Cleveland for Mr. Field.

The Democrats' Victory in Morristown.

Morristown, N. J., May 13.-The Democrats made a clean sweep at the charter election yesterday They elect James P. Sullivan Recorder, L. Dayton Bal Tribune opposes the proposed reduction, argu-ing that high salaries are necessary to keep up the judiciary to a high moral standard. If the

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN IN LINE.

Thirty-seven Baptist Sunday Schools Parading on Anniversary Day.

The songs selected by the Southern New York Association of Baptist Sunday Schools to be sung yesterday as part of the exercises for the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary Two pugilists went from Brooklyn last were unexpectedly appropriate, for many of week to Canada, and had one of the severest them had reference to the approaching summer, and the day was so warm and balmy that it was more like July than May weather. Tho heat in the afternoon was almost too great, in fact, for it prevented the general procession which had been contemplated, and the children of the various schools celebrated the anniversary in different parts of the city. Thirty-seven schools were represented, and there were, probably, from 12,000 to 15,000 children participating. The school of the Sixth Street Church was the only one that celebrated the day entirely alone, and at West Farms six schools were

united.
At about noon 200 children, ranging between the ages of 5 and 15 years, assembled in the schoolroom of the Mariners' Baptist Church. They were all dressed in light summer clothing, and most of the very little ones were accompanied by their parents. At 2 o'clock they fell into line, and with their teachers, and the Rev. Dr. Hodge, Paster of the Mariners' Church, they marched, and toddled, and, in a few instances, had to be carried over the short distance separating them from the East Baptist

Rev. Dr. Hodge, Paster of the Mariners' Church, they marched, and toddled, and, in a few instances, had to be carried over the short distance separating them from the East Eaptist Church, at Madison and Gouverneur streets, where they were cordially received by Mr. H. W. Hams, who superintended the arrangements of the Sunday school attached to his church. They were recinforced by about 300 children, dressed also in summer garments and looking so like the new arrivals, that had both bodies been lost in the streets and unable to tell what schools they came from, it would have been an exceedingly difficult matter to acceptain, which were "Mariners" and which "East" children.

No opportunity to be lost was afforded them, however. They were at once mustered into the rooms of the East Church Sunday School, which they completely filled, where they listened to addresses by the Rev. Mr. Sanbury, of the Willett Street M. E. Church, and the Rev. Dr. Hodge of the Mariners' Baptist. They then sang the hynns, "Marching on we come with the gush of joy," "We gather rejoicing," "A Child's Prayer," "The Children's Hynn," "The world to life awakening," and "Marching on to Battle," This concluded the services, and the children of the Mariners' school were not invited to partake of any refreshments, partly because only sufficient had been provided to bounteously supply the wants of the East school scholars, and partly because an elegant repost of ice cream, oranges, and cakes awaited the "Mariners' children on their return to their own rooms, whither they hurried with eager steps the instant the word "March was given. After the East School children had eaten up all the ice cream and pocketed the oranges and cakes, they were dismissed.

The exercises in the other thirty-five schools were similar, and the refreshments were only different in point of quantity to suit the varying number of scholars in the different schools.

MAYOR COOPER'S NOMINATIONS.

Ninth Warders Objecting to Geing to Sag Harbor to Find a Commissioner.

The politicians were again disappointed yesterday. They crowded the chamber of the Common Council, expecting that the Aldermen would act upon Mayor Cooper's nominations Soon after the minutes had been read, Mr Jacobus, the Ninth Ward Alderman who has been instructed by Gilbert J. Hunter and other Ninth Ward Republican politicians to oppose

Ninth Ward Republican politicians to oppose the confirmation of Stephen B. French, the nominee for Police Commissioner, moved to take up for action the Mayor's message nominating that gentleman.

Alderman Burns neved to table the motion.

Thereupon the Ninth Ward Alderman obtained consent to debate his own motion, and made a speech. "I think that the time has come." he said, "to act on the Mayor's nominations. I am ready to act to-day. I have fried to find out who Mr. French is, and I have found that he tives in Sag Harbor, a remote country village on Long Island." Then turning his face toward some Ninth Ward politicians who stood in a corner of the room, the Alderman continued, "I thought that when Gen. Arthurpardon me, I mean Mayor Cooper—made this nomination, he knew who the gentleman was."

The Ninth Ward politicians laughed at their Alderman's wit, but they seewled when he added, "I see that some Aldermen are not ready to vote to-day, and I therefore withdraw my motion."

Alderman Burns objected to its withdrawal. on."
Alderman Burns objected to its withdrawal,

Alderman Burns objected to fis witharawai, insisting that his motion to table it should be put to vote. "I want to put these statesmen on record," he said, "and I'm tired of hearing so much gas from them."

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Jacobus might withdraw his motion, and it was withdrawn. Then Alderman Hyatt offered the following:

Wheren A hill has been passed by the Assembly, and is Wherers. A bill has been passed by the Assemily, and in we pending in the Senate, providing for a reduction in the salaries of Commissioners and heads of department g in the Senate, providing for a reduction in of Commissioners and heads of departments Government, appointed after the passage the city Government, appoint that, in view of the kerror, 1t is right and proper that, in view of the kerror, 1t is right and proper that, in view of the kerror, 1t is right and proper that, in view of the kerror is the city Government.

The preamble and resolution were referred the Committee on Salaries and Offices. e Committee on Salaries and Offices, yor Cooper nominated William Eylers for er of Weights and Measures for the First let, in the place of Lawrence E. Hill, de-

INTERMARRIAGE OF THE RACES.

Testing the Constitutionality of the Virginia State Law Forbidding It.

RICHMOND, May 13 .- The miscegenation case of Edward Kinney (colored) and Mary Susan Hall (white), who are confined in the Virginia penitentiary for a violation of the State statute forbidding white and colored citizens to intermarry, was before the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Hughes presiding upon a petition of writ of habeas corpus. The petition sets forth that the negro, Kinney, is un lawfully restrained of his liberty in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, by virtue of the pretended sentence of the County Court of Hanover County, Va., pro-County Court of Hanover County, Va., pro-nounced in a certain criminal pressection against him and the woman Hall, they having gone to Washington, where they were united in the bonds of matrimony, and after their mar-riage returned to Virginia and lived together as man and wife until their arrest, which was soon followed by their conviction and sentence to im-prisonment in the penitentiary for five years each.

cach.

The grounds alleged in the petition for a writ of habeas corpus are: That the petitioner, Kinney, and the woman to whom he was married in the District of Columbia, are citizens of the United States; that one of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States guaranteed against invasion by hostile State legislation, is the right, fully and freely, to contract among themselves, irrespective of race or color; that marriage is a civil contract, and that, therefore, the act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, making it a penal offence for that therefore, the act of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, making it a penal offence for white and colored citizens to intermarry, is contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States and void; that the marriage having been celebrated in the District of Columbia, and valid there, it must be valid throughout the United States.

The case was fully argued as an investment of the columbia. United States.

The case was fully argued upon its merits by United States District Attorney Lewis for the petitioner, and State Attorney-General Field for the Commonwealth. The Court reserved its decision until to-morrow.

The Negro Exodus.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Let the segrees go. If the people of the North and West will furnegroes go. If the people of the North and West will fur-nish them free homes, and free transportation to those homes, it will in the end benefit the negro and very greatly benefit the Southern States. I am rold that the loss of the negroes will rum the Southe-that these beroad acres will grow up in briars and brainbles, and become a howling wilderness. Out upon such tomolery! I am a planter, and was a slave-owner. The less of the negroes would only be a present inconvenience to a few who own large tracts of laid, and in the end would benefit our ma-terial interests, as well as interests more important. In place of the negroes we would secure trustworthy white labor. OANTUPLA. AVOYELLES PARISH, La., May 6.

Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, the chief suffer-

ers by the Bond street fire of March 6, 1877, recovere-their fourth verdict for insurance yesterday. The fir-suit was for \$5,000 against the Columbia Fire Insurance suit was for \$5,000 against the Columbia Fire Insurance Company. This is in the Court of Appeals, the company still resisting the payment of the verlect against them. In the second suit a verlect of \$5,000 was obtained against the Feople's Insurance Company of Newark. This indement was paid. The third suit was against the Frieman's Fund Insurance Company of \$20 Francisco, which also paid a judgment of \$5,000. The suit decaded vesterday was against the Handurg Bremen Insurance Company, and was ter \$10,000 on goods belonging to Reblans & Appleton and the American Watch Company. The jury awarded the plantiff \$12,620.45.

Mexico's Anniversary. CITY OF MEXICO, May 6 .- The anniversary of

the victory of the Mexicans over the French in 1862 was celebrated yesterday with great ceremony and festivity. There were military processions, speeches, and minimation thou of public schools during the day, and minimation and fireworks during the might. The regular steams line from Vera Cruz to New Orleans has suspended vin ming until the fever season has passed.

A Worrying Cough s soon curred by Jayne's Expectorant -Ade.

The sun is 05,000,000 miles away. Your druggist sells Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for 25 cents a bottle.—Ade.

SUNBEAMS.

-Mayor Stokley of Philadelphia has unertaken to prevent the running of ice wagons in that Missouri has a new law forbidding men

to meet for military drill unless legally organized. This is nimed at the St. Louis socialists.

-A certain Memphis mule is so extraor.

dinarily victous that he is constantly kept placarded with the warning: "Beware His Heels."

-Pistols were drawn in a Little Rock court the other day, but the active Judge seized the belligerents and forced them into their seats. -A free use of spring fruits being recom-

mended by physicians, very many people have thus early adopted the suggestion. They may be found at any hour standing at a counter taking their strawberries and piece of pineapple on the top of a glass of punch. -George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, after

ten years of suspension from the Reformed Presbyterian Church for communing with other denominations and singing hymns, has been restored to membership by an order of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. -Lord Carlisle says of Samuel Wilbers

rce, Bishop of Oxford and afterward of Winchester, that in his eloquence he combined the qualities of his father, Macaulay, and Ezekiel. His pictures of the neg-lect of religion in England were tremendous in effect." -The Springfield Republican speaks of Mr. Edwin Arnold, the poet, as an English barrister "who has written but little." Is not this a mistake? Is not

this same Mr. Edwin Arnold the editor of the London Telegraph? Was he not married a few years since to the daughter of the Rev. William H. Channing? -The abolition of the death penalty in Switzerland does not seem to have had satisfactory re-sults, since the Federal Council has determined to submithe question of its repeal and the restoration of capita punishment to a popular ballot on the 18th of the present In the libel suit of Lambri against

and his publisher, Mr. Wyman, found guilty. Mr. Labouthere, in his examination, says that in addition to the proprietorship and editorship of Trath, he is part owner of the Insily Notes, and has been owner of a theatre and a brewery, and gambles both at public tables and in stocks. He made \$20,000 last year by Truth. -The announcement that Japan has "formally annexed" the Loochoo Islands is evidently a mis-take. What has been done is simply to regularize the

Truth a verdict has been given against Mr. Labouchere,

administrative position of those islands, which have be-longed to Japan for a long time. They formerly paid a tribule to Japan, but they retained a sort of relative in-dependence until 1000, in which year the Daimio of Satsums the southwest corner of Japan, obtained per -The Baptists of Dover, Me., were without a pastor. A young man came along, introduced himself as the Rev. Mr. Stedman, preached a few trial sermons, made a most favorable impression, and was permaneutly engaged. He soon married a dencon's daughter, and his remarkably fine sermons sustained his popularity.

een stolen from the Rev. Dr. Storrs's works, and that he -The Woolwich Arsenal in England has been of late busy in preparing balloons for the African war. The largest is called Saladia, and contains 38,000 cubic feet of gas. There are also the Talisman of 10,000 cubic feet, the Saracen of 15,000, the Vidette of 14,000, and a little balloon named the Pilot of 600 feet. Ar-Tungements have been made for telegraphic communica-tions with them, when aloft, by means of a wire running through the cable restraining them. Means have been also found for reenforcing them with gas while in the air. This latter process is not explained.

low agitated by the discovery that his sermons have all

-The first announcements of the Thirteenth Regiment's hop at Gilmore's, prior to its depart-ure for Canada, gave its leading officers in this order: "David Austen, Colonel; H. Ward Beecher, Chaplain; H. H. Bedel, Lieutenant Colonel." A later revision brings the name of Beecher one peg lower, but leaves it preceding that of "H. C. King, Major." It is doubtful whether military annals, even of the militia sort, ever contained before such a queer sandwiching of the chaplain among the field officers, but the Thirteenth think they know the value of Chaplain Beecher as an advertising card, and

-How much is Gen. Schenck's hand worth? This interesting problem has been frequently solved, with various results, both at Washington and at London when he represented the national game at the Court of St. James's. The latest solution was reached a few days ago by the accountants of the Pension Bureau. Gen. Schenck was so unfortunate, or fortunate, as to receive a slight wound in the hand at Vienna in Virginia, early in the civil war. For this wound he has been receiving a pen-sion of \$30 a month. Under the Arrears of Pensions bill he has just drawn from the United States Treasury the

sum of \$4.625, the largest payment yet made to any in dividual under that act. -A young Jewish lady of a rich and respected family was recently on the point of being mar-ried near Cologne, in Germany, when a jeasant woman entered and forbade the ceremony. She said that twenty years before she had been the nurse of the child now supposed to be the bride, but had acciden ally rolled over upon it and smothered it while sleeping. Fearing punishment, she substituted her own infant, and allowed t subsequently to be taken from her. "Of course I am nuch obliged for the education and rearing the child has

received," said the woman, "but you can understand that as a good Christian I could never allow my daughter to be married to a Jew. -The treaty which the Khedive made with England in August, 1877, fixed seven years as the limit during which slavery may still exist in Egypt, twelvo years as the period for the Soudan. It remains to be seen

whether at the expiration of these periods public opinion in Egypt will have changed sufficiently to permit this re-form. At present the domestic system of the West is unknown. All female servants are slaves, and as long as the harem system continues they could hardly be other wise, while all male attendants at the harem are no mly slaves, but they have been cruelly mutilated. If you abolish slavery, you increase polygamy, say the Arabs. An Arab will take another wife it he cannot buy a slave. Domestic slavery of some kind seems a necessity until education, contact with Europe, and an example in high places gradually change all the habits and traditions of the East. -Young ladies who correspond with re-

jected lovers would do well to take a hint from the fol-lowing curious case: Mile. Félicie Maxy, who lives on the farm of Pentecote, on the Belgian frontier, was on the point of being married, when she received a letter from an old suiter asking her to reconsider the matter. and send him an immediate reply. A postage stamp was gallantly enclosed to defray the cost of transmission. The answer duly written, Mile. Maxy applied the stamp to her fair hps; but hardly had she stone so when she felt a sharp pain in her tongue, and in less than no time that interesting member became horribly clongated and inamed and covered with neisome scres. solate one, Alfred Camin by name, a farmer at Pichon, if the Nord, has been arrested; but he declares that he sed no noxious drug, but simply moistened a corner of the stamp with his own lips. Such is the state of the -In January last a Central Society for

the study of commercial geography and for the inriher-ance of German interests in foreign parts was established at Berlin. The object of the society is to encourage a systematic correspondence between Germans settled abroad and the Fatheriand, with a view to obtaining, and rendering readily accessible, information which may be useful to persons about to emigrate or engaged in fereign commerce. By such means the society hopes to be able to direct the stream of German emigration to lands favorably circumstanced for the settlement of Germans, and so lead gradually to the establishment of German trading stations and colonies. During the last ten vests more than 700,000 Germans have, it is stated, emicrated to other than European countries. In the United States there were when the last census was trace, in 1879, 1,000,000 persons who had been born in Germany; in Brazil, in 1872, there were 45,800; in Chili, in 1875, there were 5,000; and in the Argentine Republic there were over 5,000 in 1800. Altogether, it may be estimated that there are in North America in round numbers 2000,004 and in South America 100,000 horn Germans -Wilkie Collins lately visited Olive Los

gan, in London, and she gives the Solid of the Times 8 of his talk. He said that he got \$1,000 from the Bent for his first novel, "Antonina;" that he hearify disaset the coarsely literal style of Zola and Danbet, the French novelists; that he was somewhat disappointed with ter-rapin soup when he came to Aucrica, and deans that English turtle superior; that he writes from early in the morning until night, when he gets fairly at it, because my interruption breaks up his line of thought, and had indsit hard to start again until the next morning; that he drinks Moselle at every meal, aithough he has the out, and thinks that, when mixed with seitzer, it could story writers: "Thave several rules from which I be deviate myself, and deviation from which I consi-very dangerous, even in the case of the most practi-author. For instance, in writing a novel, you should nally it becomes absorbed. Yet I approve of beg) Then, too, you should know before you begin how rop them and begin another chapter with "We i eturn to, 'Ac. The reader is disappointed at a scople in whose tate he had become interested. y an effort takes up the thread of the new (co drop these new triends with 'We must now go back to